

THE CALEDONIAN.

BY A. G. CHADWICK.

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TERMS.—The CALEDONIAN will be published weekly at \$2.00 per annum, or at \$1.50 if paid in advance. If payment is made within six months from the time of subscribing it will be considered as advance pay. No paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

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Miscellaneous.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

The present population of the Mississippi Valley, according to the most authentic estimates, cannot fall short of six millions. The reader need hardly be informed that the population extends over a country unrivaled in the extent and magnitude of its navigable waters, as well as in the fertility of its soil. The same tract of country is indented by lakes of such magnitude, as to entitle them to the appellation of inland seas. The rapid increase for the last half-century affords conclusive evidence, that this part of the United States is destined to sustain a population, and to furnish production, far beyond all ordinary calculations. It is somewhat difficult to estimate, with accuracy the exports of the West they pass through so many channels, to various places of destination.

They reach New York by the Lakes, the E. Canal and the Hudson—Philadelphia, by the canal and rail-roads of Pennsylvania—Baltimore by the Cumberland road, and Baltimore and Ohio railroad—Washington, partly by the same route, and by the Chesapeake and Ohio canal—Richmond and Charleston, by various routes across the mountains, New Orleans by the Mississippi and its tributaries.

From the best sources of information, we are satisfied that the annual value of western products, transported through these various channels, destined either for the consumption of other parts of the Union, or for shipment abroad, must amount to \$20,000,000. These exports consist principally of cotton, tobacco, flour, wheat, pork, beef, hams and bacon, lard, butter, flax seed, linseed oil, corn and corn meal, wood, beeswax, tallow, cheese, live cattle, horses, hogs, and such manufactured articles as cotton bagging, candles, whiskey, &c.

This amount of surplus produce employs, in its transportation, a large amount of tonnage; in steam boats, canal boats or lake vessels. The Mississippi and twenty two other tributary streams furnish more than eight thousand miles of steam navigation, traversed by six hundred different boats. For flat and keel boats there are at least forty thousand miles of navigation above New Orleans; and when these rivers are connected with the northern lakes by canals, the western country will be as well distinguished from every other region by its water communication, as by its extent and fertility.

Whenever this valley shall become so populous that all cannot find profitable employment in agriculture, the enterprise of man need not be at a loss for other occupations. Manufacturers may here be multiplied to any extent. Where water power cannot be found sufficient to propel machinery, inexhaustible coal beds enable man to substitute the power of steam. The hilly pastures of Wisconsin and Iowa will furnish wool in as great abundance as the sunny plains of the south now yield their cotton. The mulberry too, flourishes no where in greater luxuriance, and thus may be furnished the chief requisite for the manufacture of silk. The iron mountain of Missouri, of which will last through countless generations, offer facilities in that branch of manufactures, no where else to be found. The lead mines of Illinois and Wisconsin promise an abundant supply for all the arts that require the use of that metal. When we keep in view the resources of the west in these essential raw materials, and consider further, that lumber of every species abounds here, from the pine of the northern hills to the cypress of the southern swamp we can see no limit to the progress of arts and manufactures in this Valley.—*Prairie Beacon.*

IMPORTANT TO HORSEMEN.—A secret worth knowing. The day before yesterday, we happened to be passing in front of the United States Hotel, when we observed a large crowd attracted by an omnibus laden with passengers, which the horses refused to draw. The driver had tried every expedient to urge on the animals—such as the ordinary modes of whipping, coaxing, &c., but all in vain, when our townsman, John C. Montgomery, Esq., suggested the plan of tying a string tightly around the horse's ear close to the head—the driver apprehended that Mr. M. was disposed to quiz him, refused to make the trial, but upon Mr. M.'s tying the twine round the horses ear—having requested the driver to resume his seat and to give his horses a loose rein, without applying the whip, it operated like a charm, and the animals started off without further difficulty, to the infinite amusement and gratification of the bystanders. Mr. M. stated to the crowd, that he had tried the experiment more than a hundred times, and had never known it to fail but once.—*Phil. Standard.*

NEWSPAPERS IN THE UNITED STATES. According to a recent calculation, there are now one thousand five hundred and fifty-five newspapers and other periodicals in this country: two hundred and sixty-seven in New England, (Massachusetts one hundred and twenty-four); two hundred and seventy-four in the State of New York; two hundred and fifty-three in Pennsylvania, and one hundred and sixty-four in Ohio.

THE COVENANTERS.—Some brisk girls, on being interrogated by a sober man, respecting their religious tenets, replied they were Covenanters. "Indeed!" cried he, "I did not know we had any such among us." "We mean the marriage covenant," replied they, "we are all in favor of that."—*Gaz.*

BROTHER JONATHAN'S WIFE'S ADVICE TO HER DAUGHTER ON THE DAY OF HER MARRIAGE.

Now, Polly, as you are about to leave us, a few words seem to be appropriate to the occasion. Although I regret the separation, yet I am pleased that your prospects are good. You must not think that all before you are Elysian fields. Toil, care and trouble, are the companions of frail human nature. Old connections will be dissolved by distance, by time and death. New ones are formed. Every thing pertaining to this life is on the change.

A well cultivated mind united with a pleasant, easy disposition, is the greatest accomplishment in a lady. I have endeavored from the first to the present moment to bring you up in such a manner as to form you for future usefulness in society. Woman was never made merely to see and be seen; but to fill an important space in the great chain in nature, planned and formed by the Almighty Parent of the Universe. You have been educated in habits of industry, frugality, economy and neatness, and in these you have not disappointed me.

It is for the man to provide, and for the wife to care and see that every thing within her circle of movement, is done in order and season; therefore let method and order be considered important. A place for every thing and every thing in time, are good family mottoes.

A thorough knowledge of every kind of business appropriate to the kitchen, is indispensable, for without such knowledge a lady is incapable of the management of her own business, and is liable to imposition by her servants every day. But in those things you have been instructed.

You will be mistress of your own house, and observe the rules in which you have been educated. You will endeavor above all things to make your friends agreeable to the man of your choice. Pleasant and a happy disposition will ever be considered to this important end—but a foolish fondness is disgusting to all. Let reason and common sense ever guide these, aided by a pleasant, friendly disposition, render life happy; and without these, it is not desirable. Remember your cousin Eliza. She married with the highest prospects; but, from a petulant, peevish, complaining disposition and negligence, every thing went wrong; and her home became a place of disquietude to her husband. To avoid this, he sought a place to pass a way wretched time, where associated with those more wicked than himself, he contracted the habit of intemperance, and all was lost—and poor Eliza was thrown on the charity of her friends.

Be pleasant and obliging to your neighbors—ready to grant assistance when necessary. Be careful of their characters, and do not readily believe an ill report.—Throw the mantle of charity over their failings, knowing that we are human and liable to err. Abhor a tattler, and give no place to the reports of such. However strong a provocation may be, never contend for the last word.

Let your Bible show that it is used. Give no place to novels in your library. Let history, biography and travels be read, when time and opportunity admit—without interfering with the important duties of the family. Be not ignorant of the events of the time being, therefore read some journal of the day.

As to the friends who call on you—never be confused or in a hurry; treat them with hospitality & politeness, and endeavor to make them happy in their own way. Never tease them to do this or that which they do not prefer. True politeness consists in an easy and pleasant deportment, and making our friends easy, and permitting them to enjoy themselves in that way which is most pleasing to them.

Speak with deliberation. The other sex tell us 'the female tongue is never tired'; be it so—let it be regulated by reason.

At the close of the week, if possible, let all your work, for the time, be done; so that on Sunday you may improve your time in such a manner as will be appropriate to the day, and never, extraordinary excepted, let your seat be vacant at church.

As to dress; decency is becoming to all, but extravagance opens a door to want; follow the fashions of the day as far as decency and good sense will approve, but avoid singularity. Be not troubled for what you have not; be thankful for and take care of what you have. A Leghorn hat loaded with flowers, will not cure the head-ache, nor a gold watch prevent the consumption.—*American Farmer.*

"How many genders are there?" asked a school master.

"Three, sir," promptly replied little blue eyes.

"What are they called?"

"Masculine, feminine and neuter."

"Pray give me an example of each," said the Master.

"Why, you are masculine, because you are a man, and I am feminine, because I'm a girl."

"Very well—proceed."

"I don't know," said the little girl, "but I reckon Mr. Jenkins is neuter, as he's an Old Bachelor!"—*Vt. Times.*

EMIGRATION TO CANADA. The Kingston Chronicle says that upwards of 12,000 emigrants arrived at that place during the past season, about 3000 of whom received employment and settled in the neighborhood.—About 1200 proceeded directly to the United States, for the purpose of joining friends and relatives there.

SUCCESSFUL FARMING.

The Farmer's Cabinet relates an instance of the most successful farming we have heard of for some time. It is of an old, practical, hard-working farmer in the neighborhood of Amherst, N. H., who commenced the world as a day laborer, and who notwithstanding he has at various times sustained heavy pecuniary losses in the investments of his funds, is now worth at least one hundred thousand dollars. The great secret of his success, from the statement given, we should judge to be system, which is a point, we think, in which many farmers fail. There is, however, nothing which can supply the place of a steady and systematic mode of doing business; without it, industry and talents are oftentimes of no avail, and it is as valuable in agriculture as in mechanics, commerce or manufactures. We make the following extract from the article in the Cabinet:

"This man, when thirty years of age, by the advice of his industrious father, was enabled to purchase and pay, in part, for a farm of one hundred and thirty acres of land, one hundred of which was under cultivation, but in a very low state. The farm is altogether upland, with a soil composed of loam, clay and sand, in the chief of which the latter preponderates, the former being least considerable. When he commenced farming, he adopted a peculiar system of rotation, to which he has implicitly adhered from that time to the present, which is forty years, and his success is the best comment on the worth of the experiment. His mode was as follows: having divided his farm into eight fields of equal size, as near as possible, three of these fields, were sowed with wheat each year, one with rye, one planted with corn, two in clover, and one an open fallow, on which corn had been raised the year previous. One of the two clover fields is kept for mowing, the other for pasture, both of which are ploughed as soon after the harvest as possible and prepared for wheat in the fall. All the manure which is made on the farm for one year, is hauled in the spring on the field intended for open fallow, which is then ploughed, and after one or two cross ploughings through the summer, is also sowed with wheat in the fall. The field on which the rye is sown, is that from which a crop of wheat had been taken the same year, and which has yielded three crops. Corn is planted on the field from which rye had been taken the previous year, the stubbles of which are ploughed down in the fall. Clover seed is sown early, in the spring on two of the wheat fields, those which have been most recently manured. By this method, each field yields three crops of wheat, two of clover, one of rye and one of corn, every eight years. Each field, in the meantime, has lain an open fallow, and received a heavy dressing of manure, perhaps at the average of fifteen four horse loads per acre. His crop of wheat is seldom less than fifteen hundred bushels, but often much more. His average rye crop is about four hundred and fifty bushels, and his corn crop annually, about five hundred bushels—all which grain, at the present low prices, would amount to more than two thousand dollars annually, and at former prices to double that amount, and his farm is withal very highly improved.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Express.

Washington, Jan. 13, 1841.

WINES AND SILKS—A TARIFF CONTROVERSY, &c.

The attention of the senate has been occupied nearly all day by Mr. Preston, opposing a cession to the new states of the Public lands.

The French Minister is interesting himself much in opposition to the levy of a duty on wines and silks. If I am not mistaken, he is furnishing a member of the senate, and a member of the House, with French statistics to meet the question when it comes up. It is not at all remarkable, that he thus takes interest in American affairs, and I say in no spirit of complaint. As the wants of the Treasury, however, must be supplied, the men of the coming administration must vote for such duty, and but party opposition will attack it. Mr. Benton has already announced oppositon.

An extra session of Congress is a consideration often occurring to men's minds here. I fear, however, that it will be inevitable, but is to be avoided, if possible; ay, if possible, in any way. The party in power however is a faction. Bankrupt itself, it resolves to bequeath its bankruptcy to others.—Providing by Treasury notes for the payment of its own salaries, it will throw the army, and navy and civil list to the wind and run for home to denounce Gen. Harrison for laying taxes. What then is the General to do? This is a consideration that leads to the idea of an extra session.

The tax upon wines and silks, judging from the signs of the times, will receive more favor than is imagined. A brief and uninteresting debate sprung up unexpectedly to every body in the House, just before an adjournment this evening. Mr. Adams as Chairman of the Committee on Manufactures was the mover. A bill to tax wines and silks had already been reported from this committee, and Mr. Adams proposed that the House should make it a special order for the fourth Tuesday of the present month. The reason given was that the bill was important,—that large quantities of silks were now imported,—that the revenues were low, and needed recruiting.

Mr. Jones, as Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, was ready with objections, and the source and character of those objections, are worthy of observations, for it is administration men alone in congress and out as far as I have heard, who have opposed a tax upon these two luxuries of the country,—wines and silks. Mr. Jones gave the best reason he could for opposing the consideration of Mr. Adams bill as a special order,—beginning with an excuse, now so common that it has lost its power and become ridiculous. The Treasury was empty. (An old story by the way.) "The wants were immediate and pressing."

(And have been ever since Mr. Van Buren came into power, though starting upon a surplus of \$6,000,000, and having \$8,000,000 in addition in Bank bonds.) "A report had come from the Secretary of the Treasury soliciting immediate relief by the issue of Treasury notes, necessary to support the government up to the 3d of March, and meet the demands upon the Treasury." (This appeal was but an echo of Mr. Woodbury's old groan. All was well in December, when the Annual Report was scattered over the country, and all is ill now when a Special Report is to be laid before Congress.)

Mr. Jones, however, had other and better objections. They were, that Mr. Adams' Bill would be debated,—that time would be consumed, and to come back to the echo again that the Treasury was without funds.

To all of which Mr. Adams laconically answered, "That his design was to replenish the Treasury,—that if money was borrowed, the borrowed money must be paid, and that the tax upon wines and silks would enable the Government to pay the amount of the loan which it was about to make. He expected co-operation from the head of the Finance Committee.

Mr. Jones persisted in his objections, and Mr. Adams, not to be overcome for causes so frivolous and unfounded, replied. An attempt was made to "save off" action by an adjournment, but the House were not ready for that, and moreover, a majority of the members present were in favor of Mr. Adams' proposition.

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give them. Well, God be praised, he took the pledge; and the next Saturday, he laid twenty one shillings upon the chair you set upon. O! didn't I give thanks upon my banded knees that night? Still, I was fearful it wouldn't last, and I spent no more than the five shillings I was used to, saying to myself may be the money will be more wanted than it is now.—Well, the next week he brought me the same, and the next, and the next, until eight weeks passed; and glory be to God? there was no change for the bad in my husband: and all the while he never asked me why there was nothing better for him out of his hard earnings: so I felt there was no fear for him; and the ninth week when he came home to me, I had this table bought, and the ninth week when he came home to me, I had this table bought, and these six chairs, one for myself, four for the children, and one for himself. And I was dressed in a new gown, and the children had new clothes and new shoes, and upon his own chair I put a bran new suit; and upon his own chair I put the bill and resate for them all—just the eight shillings they cost that I'd saved out of his wages not knowing what might happen, and that always before went for drink.—And he cried, good lady and good gentleman, he cried like a baby—but twas with thanks to God; and now where's the healthier man than my husband, or a happier wife than myself or danceter or better fed children, in the county of Cork, than our four."

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the opportunity which presented itself of saying a word or two in reply to Mr. Jones and his twice repeated allusion to the quarter ending with the present Administration,—March 3d, 1841. He thought the Chairman of the Finance Committee was disposed to place too much importance upon the exit of the present Administration, and that he spoke of it as an event which was to bring the country or the world to an end. Thus much said, was enough to be obnoxious to some one of the Administration members who raised "a point of order." Mr. Cushing said no more in continuation than to express the hope that his colleague's proposition would be adopted. The vote followed, and the result was, 64 in favor of making the Bill the Special Order, and 52 against it! No quorum voting! An adjournment followed,—the hour half past three, and the 134 absent members too much exhausted to attend to public business for four of the twenty-four hours! This however is a common grievance, but one not very creditable to our Public Servants.

FLORIDA—A TOUCHING SCENE.

We have just read an account of a cruel murder, by a party of Indians, of Mrs. Montgomery, wife of Lieut. Montgomery, of the Army. [Contrary to instruction from the War Department, and in opposition to positive orders issued by the commanding general, forbidding any escort being sent from post to post, under thirty men, a wagon was despatched from Fort Micanopy to Fort Wacahoota, with only eleven mounted infantry, under the command of Lieutenants Sherwood and Hopson; as the morning was fine, Mrs. Montgomery rode out with them. About an hour after their departure, some of the horses returned to Fort Micanopy without their riders, and shortly after two soldiers rode up and announced that the party had been attacked, Mrs. Montgomery and Lieut. Sherwood, and several soldiers killed. The garrison immediately sallied out, and within three miles of the fort found the corpse of Mrs. Montgomery, with a soldier still breathing, lying by her, with just strength enough to say to her agonized husband, who threw himself on the ground by his wife's bleeding body—"Lieutenant, I fought for your wife as long as I could."—Lieut. Sherwood was well wounded, and might it be reported, have escaped, but would not abandon his fair charge. This barbarous act, it is believed, was committed by a band of the cruel and blood-thirsty Mikasuckies.

The frontiers posts in Florida are not fit places for the residence of ladies. The same reason which renders it improper for them to be on board the ships of war, might be urged against their being allowed to accompany their husbands to the post of danger. Officers ought to be left to act free in moments of emergency without the uneasiness of having to protect helpless women and children.

This unfortunate lady had been only three weeks in Florida, and but lately married.

REMAINS OF NAPOLEON.

The official account of the removal of Napoleon's bones, contained in the French papers, shows that a commission from France, and one from England, prescriber the persons who should witness the ceremony. The tomb was opened at midnight. The rails being removed, and the surface uncovered, a square vault of brick work, filled with clay, over two layers of cement, was found. These being removed, the coffin was found slightly decayed.—Sanitary precautions being taken, and the Catholic ceremonies performed, the wooden coffin was removed, and one of lead discovered; under this was a wooden coffin, then an ornamental covering of tin, then a white satin sheet, underneath which lay the body of Napoleon. The hands were in perfect preservation, the face unaltered, and the body altogether resembling that of a person just interred. The ceremonial of disinterment was followed by the formal delivery of the remains by the Governor of St. Helena to the Prince de Joinville, as representing the Government of France. The salutes of the vessels off the rock, the military procession, &c. and the disposal of the body in the Belle Poule, are minutely detailed.

The Belle Poule reached St. Helena on the 8th of October; the remains of the Emperor were shipped on the 15th; the Belle Poule sailed on the 18th; and, on the 30th of November, arrived with her consort, the Favorite, at Cherbourg. The relics will be conveyed up the Seine in a steamboat; it is expected the inhabitants of Rouen will make great efforts to celebrate their arrival in that ancient city. On reaching Paris they will enter from the Avenue Neuilly and the triumphant arch of the Barriere de l'Etoile, whence they will proceed to the Place de la Concorde, cross the bridge, and thence along the Quai d'Orsay to the Hotel des Invalides.

The following extract from a private letter describes the appearance of the body upon opening the coffin:—"It is difficult to describe with what anxiety, with what emotions, those who were present waited for the moment which was to expose all that death had left of Napoleon. Notwithstanding the singular state of preservation of the tombs and coffins, we could scarcely hope to find any thing but mis-shapen remains of the least perishable parts of the costume, as evidence the identity. But when by the hand of Dr. Guillard the sheet was raised, an indescribable feeling of surprise and affection was expressed by the spectators, most of whom burst into tears. The Emperor himself was before their eyes! The features of his face, though changed, were perfectly recognized, the hands perfectly beautiful, his well known costume had suffered but little, and the colors were easily distinguished; the epaulettes, the decorations and the hat, seemed to be entirely preserved from decay; the attitude itself was full of ease, and but for the fragments of the satin lining, which covered, as with fine gauze, several parts of the uniform, we might